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NOTES ON THE BIRDS OF KANSAS, AND A REVISED CATALOGUE.

By FRANCIS H. SNOW, of the University of Kansas.

Read before the Academy, at Topeka, January 2, 1903.

WHEN the writer of this paper arrived at Lawrence, Kan., in the last week of August, 1866, about ten days before the opening of the State University, he took the earliest opportunity to call upon the chancellor of the University. He took it for granted that some preliminary arrangements would be necessary before the arrival of the important day which should usher into existence so important an institution as that with which he was to be connected as a member of its first faculty. The chancellor, the Rev. R. W. Oliver, rector of the Episcopal church of Lawrence, informed him that nothing could be done until the opening day, and advised him to "get a gun and go shooting." This advice was conscientiously followed, with the result that the writer soon became deeply interested in the birds of Kansas, and began to prepare a catalogue. He had the entire field to himself, there being no other person in the state for several years who was known to him as having an interest in ornithology. He soon organized among his students an enthusiastic class in zoology, and instituted an ornithological survey. It was a great delight to him to enumerate the birds of Douglas county, and to explore a field never before investigated with reference to its avifauna.

In April, 1872, he published the first edition of his Catalogue of the Birds of Kansas, in the *Kansas Educational Journal*. The list of birds in this catalogue included 239 species and varieties, of which thirty-two species were inserted on the authority of Dr. T. M. Brewer, of Boston, the eminent ornithologist.*

Mr. J. A. Allen, of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, at Cambridge, Mass., reviewed this list in the *American Naturalist* for May,

* The thirty-two species thus introduced upon Doctor Brewer's authority were the following: *Sphyrapicus varius*, *Tyrannus verticalis*, *Contopus borealis*, *Empidonax flaviventris*, *Hylocichla fuscescens*, *Hylocichla swainsonii*, *Thryomanes bewickii*, *Regulus satrapa*, *Protonotaria citrea*, *Helminthophila celata*, *Helminthophila peregrina*, *Dendroica pennsylvanica*, *Dendroica dominica albilora*, *Wilsonia pusilla*, *Pinicola canadensis*, *Carpodacus purpureus*, *Spinus pinus*, *Loxia americana*, *Loxia leucoptera*, *Poospiza bilineata*, *Melospiza lincolni*, *Calamospiza melanocorys*, *Cyanospiza amœna*, *Scolecopagrus ferrugineus*, *Corvus carnivorus*, *Charadrius dominicus*, *Phalaropus tricolor*, *Macrorhamphus scolopaceus*, *Tringa fuscicollis*, *Ereunetes pusillus*, *Symphema semipalmata*, and *Cygnus buccinator*. It is worthy of note that all these species reported by Doctor Brewer in 1872 as occurring in Kansas have been verified by subsequent captures, with the exception of the eight following: *Empidonax flaviventris*, *Dendroica dominica albilora*, *Pinicola canadensis*, *Loxia americana*, *Loxia leucoptera*, *Poospiza bilineata*, *Thryomanes bewickii*, and *Hylocichla fuscescens*.

1872, his chief criticism being that certain species known to him as occurring in Kansas were not included, and that five species were erroneously indicated as breeding in Kansas.

In the *American Naturalist* for August, 1872, Dr. T. M. Brewer expressed his obligations to the author of the list for not having included therein any "birds in regard to whose occurrence in the state he had not positive evidence, and who had been able to resist the besetting temptation to swell his catalogue by mere guesswork, or by giving a redundant list of birds that 'probably would be' or 'ought to be found' within the prescribed limits." In the same number of the *American Naturalist* I published a list of forty-five additional species, of which number Mr. Allen contributed twenty-one species (all of which have been retained), Prof. S. F. Baird, the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, twenty-three species,* and Mr. E. A. Pope noe, of Topeka (then a student of Washburn College), one species (*Coturniculus henslowi*).

In the meantime, in the June, 1872, number of the *Kansas Educational Journal*, I had published forty of the above-mentioned forty-five additions, and in Weston's Guide to the Kansas Pacific Railway, which appeared in July, 1872, a pamphlet of 204 pages, I had published an amended Catalogue of the Birds of Kansas, containing 277 species and varieties. No "separates" of this catalogue were obtained. This was in reality my second edition.

In October, 1872, I issued a third edition, commonly known as the "second edition," and containing 282 species and varieties.

In 1875 I contributed to the Kansas Academy of Science a third (in reality the fourth) edition, which was published in separate form, and was complete to January 1, 1876. It enumerated 302 species and varieties (295 species and 7 varieties), of which 137 were marked as breeding in Kansas. It omitted four species of the second edition, viz.: *Contopus richardsonii*, *Empidonax pusillus*, *Passerculus alaudinus*, and *Sterna hirundo*. The latter species was omitted from the fear of its having been confused with *Sterna forsteri*; *Contopus richardsonii* and *Empidonax pusillus* were omitted from fear of incorrect determination; and *Passerculus alaudinus* was omitted, not from any doubt of its occurrence in Kansas, but because Doctor Coues,

*The twenty-three species contributed by Professor Baird were as follows: *Hypothrix richardsonii*, *Ictinia mississippiensis*, *Milvulus forcatus*, *Turdus pallasi*, *Helminthophila chrysoptera*, *Seiurus noveboracensis*, *Dendroica ceruleascens*, *Dendroica virens*, *Piranga aestiva*, *Vireo noveboracensis*, *Vireo solitarius*, *Troglodytes hyemalis*, *Sitta canadensis*, *Plectrophanes pictus*, *Plectrophanes melanomus*, *Egialitis meloda*, *Squatatarola helvetica*, *Actodramus bairdii*, *Limosa hudsonica*, *Numenius hudsonicus*, *Gallinula galeata*, *Bernicla hutchinsi*, and *Merganser serrator*. All of these additions of Professor Baird have been confirmed by subsequent captures, except the six following: *Helminthophila chrysoptera*, *Dendroica virens*, *Egialitis meloda*, *Charadrius squatarola*, *Numenius hudsonicus*, and *Merganser serrator*.

in his Birds of the Northwest, made this form synonymous with *Passerculus savanna*. Three of these four species, however, were subsequently restored to the list by Colonel Goss.

With the exception of a reprint of my third edition in Fourth Annual Report, Kansas State Board of Agriculture, 1875 (which appeared early in 1876), I published no additional complete list of the birds of Kansas, having left the formal continuance of this work to my friend, Col. N. S. Goss, so long as he lived. I, however, contributed to the *Observer of Nature*, a publication of the Natural History Society of the University of Kansas, to the Transactions of the Kansas Academy of Science, to the *Auk*, and to the Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club, the following ten species and one variety: *Neocorys spraguei*, *Melanerpes torquatus*, *Nyctiardea violacea*, *Plegadis guarauna*, *Xema sabini*, *Passer domesticus*, *Icteria virens* var. *longicauda*, *Anhinga anhinga*, *Aechmophorus occidentalis*, *Picicorvus columbianus*, and *Somateria v-nigra*.

Thus, all together, the author of this paper, during the last third of the nineteenth century, had catalogued 305 species and 9 varieties of Kansas birds, or a total of 314 numbers or entries.

Up to the year 1878 no other citizen of Kansas had published any facts regarding the birds of Kansas. In that year Col. N. S. Goss began his notes upon this subject in an article on the "Breeding of the Duck Hawk in Trees," in the Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club. On July 25, 1879, he wrote me that he had in his collection 154 species of Kansas birds, of which he sent me a full list. In the same year he made his first addition to the list of Kansas birds—Bonaparte's Gull—as recorded in the publication just cited. He continued to increase our knowledge of the bird fauna of Kansas until he had added thirty-one species and races to the list.* The first edition of his Catalogue of the Birds of Kansas, published in 1883, contains 320 species and varieties. This catalogue omitted six species contained in my third edition, namely: *Helminthophaga chrysoptera*, *Dendroica caerulescens*, *Gallinula galeata*, *Ægialitis melodus*, *Poospiza bilineata*, *Empidonax flaviventris*. These omitted species had been included in my own catalogues on the authority of Professor Baird and Doctor Brewer as having been actually taken in

*The thirty-one species added to the Kansas Catalogue by Colonel Goss are the following: *Larus californicus*, *Larus philadelphicus*, *Fregata aquita*, *Anas fulvigula maculosa*, *Querquedula cyanoptera*, *Tantalus loculator*, *Grus canadensis*, *Porzana noveboracensis*, *Porzana jamaicensis*, *Phalaropus lobatus*, *Tringa alpina pacifica*, *Ægialitis nivosa*, *Colinus virginianus texanus*, *Tympanuchus pallidicinctus*, *Buteo borealis kriderii*, *Bubo virginianus subarcticus*, *Sphyrapicus varius nuchalis*, *Phænoptilus nuttalli nitidus*, *Contopus richardsonii*, *Otocoris alpestris arenicola*, *Ammodramus sandwichensis alaudinus*, *Ammodramus caudacutus nelsoni*, *Zonotrichia leucophrys intermedia*, *Cyanospiza ciris*, *Vireo atricapillus*, *Dendroica auduboni*, *Dendroica vigorsi*, *Wilsonia canadensis*, *Anthus spraguei*, *Hylocichla alicie*, and *Merula migratoria propinquua*.

Kansas. Two of these six species have been verified by subsequent captures and the others may be similarly verified. Their retention in the list of Kansas birds at that time was authorized by the excellence of the authorities upon whose statement of actual captures they were originally introduced. In 1886 Colonel Goss published his Revised Catalogue of the Birds of Kansas, containing 335 species and races, of which 175 were characterized as breeding in Kansas.

Thus, up to the year 1899, six catalogues of the birds of Kansas had been published—four by the author of this paper and two by Col. N. S. Goss.

In June, 1899, there appeared in the Transactions of the Kansas Academy of Science, volume XVI, a "Review of Kansas Ornithology," by Prof. D. E. Lantz, of Manhattan. This review comprises two sections: First, "The Bibliography of Kansas Birds"; second, "An Historical List of Kansas Birds." In regard to the first section of this review, I make the following remarks:

1. There is much uncertainty, and necessarily a good deal of "guess-work," in regard to the determination of species and the locality of their occurrence, in the case of most of the species named by Professor Lantz as having been recorded to occur in Kansas up to and including William Kelley's publication, in 1851, entitled "An Excursion to California over the Prairies and Rocky Mountains and the Great Sierra Nevada, with a stroll through the diggings and ranches of that country." During the entire period of nearly fifty years included in this section of the "bibliography," there was no state of Kansas or territory of Kansas as yet set aside from the national domain. And yet Professor Lantz states that Pike entered "*Kansas*" in 1806. He also states that "no ornithological records of his trip were made, except that his hunters brought in turkeys." On this meager basis, Professor Lantz, in what purports to be a scientific paper, awards to Maj. Z. M. Pike the credit of first publishing a record of *Meleagris gallopavo* in Kansas.

2. In writing of my own Catalogue of the Birds of Kansas, first edition, 1872, Professor Lantz characterizes the *Kansas Educational Journal*, in which that catalogue appeared, as "a newspaper." It was not a newspaper, but a monthly educational journal.

3. He characterizes my catalogue as "a defective list of 239 species." A critical examination of this list reveals the fact that all but three of the 239 species are included in Professor Lantz's own "Historical List of Kansas Birds." The three not included are *Centrocercus urophasianus*, *Poospiza bilineata*, and *Empidonax flaviventris*. The defect of including the Sage Cock also applies to Goss's list of 1883; the

other two species omitted from the list of Professor Lantz were introduced on the most excellent authority of Dr. T. M. Brewer.

4. I note the omission from the "Bibliography of Kansas Birds," (1) of a list of forty additions to the Catalogue of the Birds of Kansas in the June, 1872, number of the *Kansas Educational Journal*; (2) "The Relation of Birds to Horticulture," an address delivered by the author of this paper at the tenth annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, at Emporia, and published in volume XI of the transactions of that society, pages 65-75.

5. In reviewing the second edition of my Catalogue of the Birds of Kansas, October, 1872, Professor Lantz erroneously names *Larus argentatus smithsonianus* as a first record, whereas that species was given in my first edition. He also states that of the 282 species and races on the list only 270 are valid. Eleven of the twelve species thus declared not valid (I have not been able to find the twelfth) are as follows: *Colaptes hybridus* (which occurs abundantly all over Kansas), *Contopus richardsonii*, *Empidonax flaviventris*, *Helminthophaga chrysoptera*, *Eremophila cornuta*, *Poospiza bilineata*, *Numenius borealis*, *Porzana jamaicensis*, *Anas obscura*, *Sterna wilsoni*, *Tringa alpina*. It is pleasing to note that six of the species thus rejected as not "valid" have been restored in Professor Lantz's list, and have, therefore, in his judgment, become valid. Of the rejected species, *Anas obscura*, the Black Duck, is certainly valid, for I shot a specimen of it in 1871 and fully identified the species. *Eremophila cornuta* is valid, for it appears under a different name in Professor Lantz's list; and *Helminthophaga chrysoptera*, introduced upon Professor Baird's authority, ought to be valid, from the high standing of the authority elsewhere recognized by Professor Lantz. The inclusion of three not "valid" species, *Numenius borealis*, *Porzana jamaicensis*, and *Tringa alpina*, was due to errors of Mr. J. A. Allen, rather than of myself, as Professor Lantz himself has stated.

6. In noticing my list of additions to the Catalogue of Kansas Birds, published in the Transactions of the Kansas Academy of Science, volume VI, page 38, Professor Lantz omits the English Sparrow, of which I gave the first published record, and which is most certainly a very ubiquitous Kansas bird.

7. In commenting upon Col. N. S. Goss's Catalogue of the Birds of Kansas, first edition, 1883, Professor Lantz omits to mention his first record in that catalogue of *Querquedula cyanoptera*.

In reference to the second section of Professor Lantz's Review of Kansas Ornithology, entitled "An Historical List of the Birds of Kansas," I make the following comments:

1. In regard to *Anas obscura*—the Black Duck—Professor Lantz refuses to admit it to his list, stating that “evidence of its occurrence is entirely wanting and it should be dropped from our list.” I consider this statement as an unwarranted imputation upon the ornithological ability of the professor of natural history in the University of Kansas, who personally identified this species, as above stated. And yet Professor Lantz gives credit to Lieutenant Abert for “first record” of *Sayornis phæbe*, from his mention of a “gray bird” and his description of its nest, and allows other “first records” upon evidence equally unscientific.

2. Professor Lantz gives “Snow, 1872, on authority of Baird,” first record for *Branta canadensis hutchinsii*, (No. 48.) He does not state that in my third edition, 1875, this bird was given on my own authority, a specimen having been taken April 3, 1873, at Lawrence, by Nelson J. Stephens, a student in my class in zoology.

3. In regard to *Plegadis guarauna*, (No. 52,) first record should have been given to me, as I reported it to the Kansas Academy of Science at the thirteenth annual meeting, at Topeka, November 12, 1880, in a paper entitled “The Last New Kansas Bird.” An account of the capture of this bird, which was skinned by me and has been for more than twenty years a mounted specimen in the museum of the University of Kansas, was given in the Lawrence newspapers at the time.

4. How does Professor Lantz know that the Sandhill Crane, (No. 65,) whose first record is by him credited to Gregg, 1844, was not the Little Brown Crane, *Grus canadensis*?

5. *Gallinula galeata*, the Florida Gallinule, (No. 72,) is credited to me “on authority of Baird.” If Professor Lantz had consulted me, he could have included this species upon my own authority, as I took a specimen on Hackberry creek, in Gove county, Kansas, June 14, 1878. (See Trans. Kan. Acad. Sci., vol. X., p. 30, for a published record of this fact.)

6. *Himantopus mexicanus*, (No. 77.) This species, reported as “seen,” is not entitled to admission to a list based upon actual captures.

7. *Macrorhamphus scolopaceus*, (No. 80,) is credited to me on authority of Brewer. It was given in my third edition, 1875, on my own authority, a specimen having been taken at Lawrence by my student, William Osburn, October 3, 1871, and another by student Bion H. Barnett, April 19, 1873.

8. Professor Lantz places an interrogation point after the citation of *Tringa canutus*, (No. 82,) as given in my catalogue of 1872. There can be no question about the authenticity of this record, as I

have in my collection of skins a specimen of this species taken by my student, Wm. E. Moore, at the Lawrence lake, April 17, 1871.

9. *Tringa bairdii*, (No. 85,) is credited to me in "1872, on authority of Baird." In my third edition, 1875, this species is given on my own authority. Two specimens were shot by myself at the Lawrence lake, October 26, 1872, one along the Wakarusa river, April 18, 1873, by student Frank Morgan, two along the Kansas river, April 11, 1874, by student B. H. Barnett, and another in the same locality by myself, April 17, 1874. These six specimens are in my collection of bird skins, Nos. 188, 189, 203, 328, 329, and 330.

10. *Limosa haemastica*, (No. 91,) credited to me in 1872, on authority of Baird, was given in my third edition, 1875, on my own authority, two specimens, a male and a female, having been taken at the Lawrence lake, by student B. H. Barnett, April 19, 1873. They are in my collection of bird skins, Nos. 201 and 202.

11. How can Professor Lantz be at all certain that "an upland land snipe," mentioned by Wm. Kelley as having been seen during his "excursion to California, etc., " was *Bartramia longicauda*, (No. 96)? Such an instance of guesswork can have no scientific value.

12. *Numenius borealis*, (No. 101,) credited to Benson, 1874, for "first record," was recorded by me as taken at Lawrence by my student, Nelson J. Stephens, May 6, 1873. Its skin is No. 217 of my collection, with a complete series of measurements. I claim this as the first authentic record for this species.

13. Professor Lantz acknowledges that the "quail" mentioned by Say, 1823, may not have been *Colinus virginianus*, (No. 109,) and it is extremely probable that the same is true of the quail referred to by Maximilian and Parkman. I claim the first authentic record for this species.

14. The same uncertainty exists concerning the identity of Say's *Tympانuchus americanus*, (No. 305,) which may have been either of the two following numbers of Professor Lantz's list.

15. Professor Lantz should have quoted my third edition, 1875, in which *Ictinia mississippiensis*, (No. 121,) was given, not upon the authority of Baird, but upon my own authority, from material furnished by Prof. M. V. B. Knox, of Baker University, and Col. N. S. Goss.

16. It would have been an interesting fact for Professor Lantz to record in reference to Harlan's Hawk, *Buteo borealis harlani*, (No. 129,) that the male specimen of this species shot at Lawrence, in October, 1871, by my student, Nelson J. Stephens, is the most valuable ornithological specimen in the state, being the male type of the

species. (See full description of this specimen in' Baird, Brewer and Ridgway's *A History of North American Birds—Land Birds*, volume III, page 293.) It is No. 192 of my collection of bird skins. This fact, if known to Professor Lantz, might have induced him to place Lawrence before Manhattan, where it chronologically belongs, in naming the localities for the capture of this hawk.

17. Professor Lantz omits to use my statement regarding *Archibuteo ferrugineus*, in the *Observer of Nature* for June 4, 1875, where Dr. Louis Watson is quoted as having captured two specimens of this species in the fall of 1874, and as having found it breeding in May, 1875. The specimens are Nos. 479 and 480 of my collection of skins.

18. *Falco richardsonii*, (No. 141,) is credited to "Snow, 1872, on the authority of Baird." This species was in my third edition, 1875, on my own authority. I have twelve specimens in my skin collection, prepared by my own hands from fresh material received from Dr. Louis Watson, the captures having been made on nine different dates, from October 6 to November 9, 1875, and a thirteenth specimen, taken at Lawrence, October 27, 1875, by my student, Wm. H. Challis, No. 600 of my collection. I have in my note-book a full record of the measurements of these thirteen birds, taken before skinning.

19. I do not recognize *Geococcyx californicus*, the Road-runner, as a Kansas bird, and I cannot comprehend how Professor Lantz can admit the inadequate evidence of its having been "seen" in southwest Kansas, and yet reject *Anas obscura* upon my own statement of personal capture and identification.

20. *Sphyrapicus varius*, (No. 161,) is credited to "Snow, 1872, on authority of Baird." It is given in my third edition, 1875, on my own authority, from a capture made by E. A. Popeno, of Topeka.

21. *Tyrannus verticalis*, (No. 178,) is credited to "Snow, in 1872, on authority of Brewer." It was given in my third edition, 1875, on my own authority, from three specimens received from Doctor Watson, of Ellis, which are Nos. 508, 509 and 511 of my collection of skins.

22. *Contopus borealis*, (No. 182,) credited to "Snow, 1872, on authority of Brewer," was given in my third edition, 1875, on my own authority, from fresh specimens received from Doctor Watson, of Ellis, May 22 and September 14, 1875. The skins are Nos. 502 and 542 of my skin collection.

23. *Otocoris alpestris leucolema*, (No. 188,) was included in Colonel Goss's first catalogue, 1883, but was omitted from his revised catalogue. It would have been impartial treatment of Colonel Goss and myself if Professor Lantz had remarked in this case, as in the case of

Contopus richardsonii, (No. 184): "This species was included in Goss's first edition, but evidently upon insufficient evidence, for it was omitted from the second edition."

24. *Picicorvus columbianus*, (No. 196.) I claim the first authentic record for this species. Mr. L. L. Jewell, of Irving, Kan., in August, 1888, sent me for identification the wings and tail of a specimen taken in Marshall county by Mr. Charles Metz. I identified the species, and subsequently reported to Colonel Goss this interesting addition to our avifauna. It seems that Mr. Jewell at a later date sent a portion of the skin of the same specimen to Colonel Goss, as recorded in his History of the Birds of Kansas, page 386.

25. *Icterus bullocki*, Bullock's Oriole, (No. 206.) In his remarks concerning this species, Professor Lantz reaches the maximum of injustice towards the author of the present paper. He incorrectly states that I included this species in my third edition on the authority of Dr. S. W. Williston, but did not so credit it. The fact is that I included it in all four of my editions, upon my own authority, from two specimens taken by my own students, working under my own direction. The first of these specimens was taken in the timber along the Wakarusa river, four miles south of Lawrence, by student Geo. F. Gaumer, May 16, 1871. It was a young male, and is No. 136 of my collection of skins. The second specimen was a female, taken in the same locality, five days later, May 21, 1871, by student Charles Kennedy, and is No. 137 of my skin collection. And yet Professor Lantz states that "the entire lack of authentic specimens taken in the state had made Colonel Goss and others reluctant to include this bird in catalogues." Why, then, did he graciously "permit Snow, 1872, to stand"?

26. *Scolecophagus carolinus*, (No. 207,) is credited to "Snow, 1872, on authority of Doctor Brewer." In my third edition, 1875, it was inserted on my own authority, from a specimen taken by Dr. Louis Watson, at Ellis, October 29, 1875. The skin is No. 607 of my collection.

27. *Scolecophagus cyanocephalus*, (No. 208,) is credited to "Snow, 1872, on authority of Doctor Brewer." It was in my third edition, 1875, on my own authority, from five specimens taken at Ellis by Doctor Watson, September 18, 23, and 25, 1875. Their skins are Nos. 545, 546, 547, 548 and 573 of my collection.

28. *Carpodacus purpureus*, (No. 212,) is credited to "Snow, 1872, on authority of Doctor Brewer." It was in my third edition, 1875, on my own authority, a male specimen having been taken in the timber along the Kansas river, April 17, 1874, by my student, Bion H. Barnett. It is No. 343 of my collection of Kansas bird skins.

29. *Ammodramus sandwichensis alaudinus*, (No. 227,) should have been credited to "Snow, 1872," it having appeared in both my first and second editions. It was omitted from my third edition, 1875, as already stated, because Doctor Coues, in his Birds of the Northwest, made this form synonymous with the preceding, (No. 226.)

30. *Guiraca caerulea*, (No. 256,) should have been credited to "Snow, 1875," on his own authority. The five unskinned specimens were sent to me for determination by Doctor Watson, and their skins are Nos. 492, 498, 512, 513 and 514 of my collection. They were taken at Ellis on May 17, 22, and 26, and August 3, 1875.

31. Why does Professor Lantz includes in his list *Cynospiza amæna*, (No. 258,) and omit *Poospiza bilineata*, both species having been included in "Snow, 1872, on the authority of Doctor Brewer"?

32. *Piranga rubra*, (No. 264,) is credited to "Snow, 1872, on authority of Baird." It is in my third edition, 1875, on my own authority, a specimen having been taken along the Wakarusa river, near Lawrence, by my student, Geo. F. Gaumer, May 16, 1871, (No. 139 of my skin collection,) and another specimen taken at Lawrence, in the grove on the east flank of Mount Oread, by the hired man of Mr. H. W. Baker, (No. 474 of my collection of skins.)

33. *Hirundo erythrogaster*, (No. 267,) is credited to "Snow, 1872, on authority of Brewer." It was in my third edition, 1875, on my own authority, from a specimen sent me from Ellis, May 26, 1875, by Dr. Louis Watson, (No. 509 of my skin collection.)

34. Professor Lantz says of *Lanius ludovicianus*, (No. 274,) that the only record for Kansas is "Snow, 1872, who says: 'Several typical specimens of this southern form have been taken.'" What I did say in my 1872 editions was that "three specimens were taken in January and February, 1871." I have the following specimens of this species in my collection of bird skins: No. 11, taken in the Wakarusa timber, February 1, 1871, by my student, Jno. M. Walker; No. 12, taken at Lawrence, March 18, 1871, by student N. J. Stephens; No. 64, taken in Kanwaka, near Lawrence, March 16, 1871, by student Walter Pearson; Nos. 282 and 283, taken along the Wakarusa, by student K. D. Protzman, March 7 and 18, 1874; and No. 448, taken by student Geo. F. Gaumer in the same locality, April 1, 1875.

35. *Helminthophila celata*, (No. 288,) is erroneously given as "Snow, 1872, on authority of Brewer." The record of the occurrence of this species in Kansas was on my own authority, from a specimen taken in Wakarusa township by my student, Nelson J. Stephens, April 30, 1872. It was the breeding record which was given on the authority of Doctor Brewer.

36. *Dendroica pennsylvanica*, (No. 297,) is credited to "Snow, 1872, on authority of Brewer." It was in my third edition, 1875, on my own authority, from a specimen taken along the Wakarusa river, April 30, 1873, by student Geo. F. Gaumer. It is No. 209 of my collection of Kansas bird skins.

37. *Wilsonia pusilla*, (No. 314,) is credited to "Snow, 1872, on authority of Brewer." It was in my third edition, 1875, on my own authority, from a specimen taken in Wakarusa township, near Lawrence, May 17, 1873, by student N. J. Stephens, which is No. 245 of my skin collection, and another specimen taken by Dr. Louis Watson, at Ellis, September 30, 1875, which is No. 567 of my collection.

38. *Anthus spraguei*, (No. 318,) credited to Goss for first record, should have been credited to me, as I published it in Transactions Kansas Academy Science, volume VI, page 38, as an addition to my catalogue, a specimen taken at Ellis in November, 1877, having been sent me by Doctor Watson.

39. *Parus atricapillus*, (No. 334,) entered without historical credit, should have been assigned to "Snow, 1872."

40. *Regulus satrapa*, (No. 336,) credited to "Snow, 1892," should have been "Snow, 1872."

In conclusion, I present the following

TWENTIETH CENTURY EDITION
OF MY

CATALOGUE OF THE BIRDS OF KANSAS.

In this, my fifth edition, I have omitted all species whose occurrence in Kansas cannot be verified by actual captures since the opening of the University of Kansas, in September, 1866.*

I.—Family PODICIPIDÆ. Grebes.

1. *Æchmophorus occidentalis* Lawr. Western Grebe. Accidental.
2. *Columbus auritus* Linn. Horned Grebe. Migratory; rare.
3. *Columbus nigrigollis californicus* Heerm. American Eared Grebe. Migratory.
4. *Podilymbus podiceps* Linn. Pied-billed Grebe. A rare summer resident; an abundant migrant.

* Fourteen species have thus been omitted, these species having been inserted in my first and second editions, 1872, on the authority of Dr. T. M. Brewer and Prof. Spencer F. Baird, communicated to me in personal letters. Although no manuscript authority could be more decisive than was thus secured for the insertion of these species, inasmuch as thirty years have now elapsed during which no specimens of them have been taken in Kansas, I prefer to exclude them from this Revised Catalogue. The omitted species are the following: *Merganser serrator* (the Red-breasted Merganser), *Numenius hudsonicus* (the Hudsonian Curlew), *Charadrius squatarola* (the Black-bellied Plover), *Ægialitis meloda circumcincta* (the Belted Piping Plover), *Empidonax flaviventris* (the Yellow-bellied Flycatcher), *Pinicola canadensis* (the Pine Grosbeak), *Poospiza bilineata* (the Black-throated Finch), *Loxia curvirostra minor* (the American Crossbill), *Loxia leucoptera* (the White-winged Crossbill), *Helminthophila chrysoptera* (the Golden-winged Warbler), *Dendroica dominica albiflora* (the Sycamore Warbler), *Dendroica virens*, (the Black-throated Green Warbler), *Thryomanes bewickii* (Bewick's Wren), and *Hylocichla fuscescens* (Wilson's Thrush).

II.—Family URINATORIDÆ. Loons.

5. *Urinator imber* Gunn. Loon. Migratory; rare.

III.—Family LARIDÆ. Gulls and Terns.

6. *Larus argentatus smithsonianus* Coues. Migratory; rare.
7. *Larus californicus* Lawr. California Gull. Accidental.
8. *Larus delawarensis* Ord. Ring-billed Gull. Migratory; frequent.
9. *Larus franklinii* Sw. & Rich. Franklin's Gull. Migratory.
10. *Larus philadelphicus* Ord. Bonaparte's Gull. Migratory; rare.
11. *Xema sabini* Sab. Sabine's Gull. Accidental.
12. *Sterna forsteri* Nutt. Forster's Tern. Migratory; common.
13. *Sterna hirundo* Linn. Common Tern. Migratory; rare.
14. *Sterna antillarum* Less. Least Tern. Summer resident; rare.
15. *Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis* Gmel. Black Tern. A rare summer resident; common in migration.

IV.—Family ANHINGIDÆ. Darters.

16. *Anhinga anhinga* Linn. Anhinga; Snake-bird. Accidental.

V.—Family PHALACROCORACIDÆ. Cormorants.

17. *Phalacrocorax dilophus* Sw. & Rich. Double-crested Cormorant. Migratory; rather common.
18. *Phalacrocorax mexicanus* Brandt. Mexican Cormorant. Accidental.

VI.—Family PELECANIDÆ. Pelicans.

19. *Pelecanus erythrorhynchus* Gmel. American White Pelican. Migratory; common.

VII.—Family FREGATIDÆ. Man-o'-war Birds.

20. *Fregata aquila* Linn. Man-o'-war Bird. Accidental.

VIII.—Family ANATIDÆ. Ducks, Geese, and Swans.

21. *Merganser americanus* Cass. American Merganser. Winter sojourner; not uncommon.
22. *Lophodytes cucullatus* Linn. Hooded Merganser. A rare resident; a common migrant.
23. *Anas boschas* Linn. Mallard. A rare resident; abundant in migration.
24. *Anas obscura* Gmel. Black Duck. Migratory; very rare.
25. *Anas fulvigula maculosa* Senn. Mottled Duck. Migratory; rare.
26. *Chaulleasmus streperus* Linn. Gadwall. A rare summer resident; a common migrant.
27. *Mareca americana* Gmel. Baldpate. A rare summer resident; a common migrant.
28. *Nettion carolinensis* Gmel. Green-winged Teal. An abundant migrant; an occasional winter sojourner.
29. *Querquedula discors* Linn. Blue-winged Teal. An occasional summer resident; abundant in migration.
30. *Querquedula cyanoptera* Vieill. Cinnamon Teal. Migratory; rare.
31. *Spatula clypeata* Linn. Shoveler. A rare summer resident; a common migrant.
32. *Dafila acuta* Linn. Pintail. Migratory; common.
33. *Aix sponsa* Linn. Wood Duck. Summer resident; not uncommon.

34. *Aythya americana* Eyt. Red-head. Migratory; common.
35. *Aythya vallisneria* Wils. Canvas-back. Migratory; usually common.
36. *Aythya marila* Linn. American Scaup Duck. Migratory; rare.
37. *Aythya affinis* Eyt. Lesser Scaup Duck. Migratory; not common.
38. *Aythya collaris* Donov. Ring-necked Duck. Migratory; common.
39. *Clangula hyemalis* Linn. Old Squaw. Migratory; very rare. This species is new to our fauna. Its capture was communicated to me by my friend, Dr. R. Matthews, of Wichita. The specimen is in his collection. It was captured by Dr. J. W. Shultz, in November, 1901, on Patterson lake, in the south end of Harvey county. Mr. Gerald Volk, of Wichita, has another specimen taken March 1, 1902, at Gantz's mill, in Pratt county. Both these birds were alone when shot. Both "came in with a whiz and struck the water with such force as to attract attention."
40. *Clangula americana* Bonap. American Golden-eye. Migratory; rare.
41. *Charitonetta albeola* Linn. Buffle-head. Migratory; common.
42. *Oidemia perspicillata* Linn. Surf Scoter. Accidental. Added to the list in 1888 by A. L. Bennett.
43. *Somateria v-nigra* Gray. Pacific Eider. Accidental.
44. *Erismatura rubida* Wils. Ruddy Duck. A rare summer resident; a common migrant.
45. *Chen hyperborea* Pall. Lesser Snow Goose. Migratory; common.
46. *Chen cærulescens* Linn. Blue Goose. Migratory; rare.
47. *Anser albifrons gambeli* Hartl. American White-fronted Goose. Migratory; common.
48. *Branta canadensis* Linn. Canada Goose. Migratory; common.
49. *Branta canadensis hutchinsii* Sw. & Rich. Hutchins's Goose. Migratory; common.
50. *Branta bernicla* Linn. Brant. Migratory; very rare.
51. *Olor columbianus* Ord. Whistling Swan. Migratory; rare.
52. *Olor buccinator* Rich. Trumpeter Swan. Migratory; not uncommon.

IX.—Family PLATALEIDÆ. Spoonbills.

53. *Ajaja ajaja* Linn. Roseate Spoonbill. Accidental. This species is new to the Kansas Catalogue. It was communicated to me by Dr. R. Matthews, of Wichita, who wrote me, September 26, 1899, that a male specimen was captured March 20, 1899, on Four-mile creek, near Douglass, in Butler county. It became the property of Mr. Gerald Volk, of Wichita.

X.—Family IBIDIDÆ. Ibises.

54. *Plegadis guarauna* Linn. White-faced Glossy Ibis. Migratory.

XI.—Family CICONIIDÆ. Wood Ibises.

55. *Tantalus loculator* Linn. Wood Ibis. Accidental.

XII.—Family ARDEIDÆ. Herons, Bitterns, etc.

56. *Botaurus lentiginosus* Montag. American Bittern. Summer resident; common.
57. *Ardetta exilis* Gmel. Least Bittern. Summer resident; not common.
58. *Ardea herodias* Linn. Great Blue Heron. Summer resident; common.
59. *Ardea egretta* Gmel. American Egret. Summer visitant; not uncommon.
60. *Ardea candidissima* Gmel. Snowy Heron. Summer visitant; occasional.
61. *Ardea cærulea* Linn. Little Blue Heron. Summer visitant; rare.

62. *Ardea virescens* Linn. Green Heron. Summer resident; common.
63. *Nycticorax nycticorax nævius* Bodd. Black-crowned Night Heron. A rare summer resident.
64. *Nycticorax violaceus* Linn. Yellow-crowned Night Heron. A rare summer resident.

XIII.—Family GRUIDÆ. Cranes.

65. *Grus americana* Linn. Whooping Crane. Migratory; rare.
66. *Grus canadensis* Linn. Little Brown Crane. Migratory; common,
67. *Grus mexicana* Müll. Sandhill Crane. Migratory; common.

XIV.—Family RALLIDÆ. Rails, Gallinules, and Coots.

68. *Rallus elegans* Aud. King Rail. Summer resident; common.
69. *Rallus virginianus* Linn. Virginia Rail. A rare summer resident; a common migrant.
70. *Porzana carolina* Linn. Sora. Summer resident; rare.
71. *Porzana noveboracensis* Gmel. Yellow Rail. Summer resident; rare.
72. *Porzana jamaicensis* Gmel. Black Rail. Summer resident; rare.
73. *Ionornis martinica* Linn. Purple Gallinule. Accidental. Added to the list in 1893 by D. E. Lantz.
74. *Gallinula galeata* Licht. Florida Gallinule. A very rare summer resident
75. *Fulica americana* Gmel. American Coot. Summer resident; abundant.

XV.—Family PHALAROPODIDÆ. Phalaropes.

76. *Phalaropus lobatus* Linn. Northern Phalarope. Migratory; rare.
77. *Phalaropus tricolor* Vieill. Wilson's Phalarope. Migratory; rare.

XVI.—Family RECURVIROSTRIDÆ. Avocets and Stilts.

78. *Recurvirostra americana* Gmel. American Avocet. A rare summer resident; a common migrant.

XVII.—Family SCOLOPACIDÆ. Snipes, Sandpipers, and Curlews.

79. *Philohela minor* Gmel. American Woodcock. Summer resident; rare.
80. *Gallinago delicata* Ord. Wilson's Snipe. Migratory; common.
81. *Macrorhamphus scolopaceus* Say. Long-billed Dowitcher. Migratory; common.
82. *Micropalama himantopus* Bonap. Stilt Sandpiper. Migratory; rare.
83. *Tringa canutus* Linn. Knot. Migratory; rare.
84. *Tringa maculata* Vieill. Pectoral Sandpiper. Migratory; common.
85. *Tringa fuscicollis* Vieill. White-rumped Sandpiper. Migratory; common.
86. *Tringa bairdii* Coues. Baird's Sandpiper. Migratory; common.
87. *Tringa minutilla* Vieill. Least Sandpiper. Migratory; abundant.
88. *Tringa alpina pacifica* Coues. Red-backed Sandpiper. Migratory; rare.
89. *Ereunetes pusillus* Linn. Semipalmated Sandpiper. Migratory; rare.
90. *Calidris arenaria* Linn. Sanderling. Accidental.
91. *Limosa fedoa* Linn. Marble Godwit. Migratory; occasional.
92. *Limosa haemastica* Linn. Hudsonian Godwit. Migratory; rare.
93. *Totanus melanoleucus* Gmel. Greater Yellow-legs. Migratory; common.
94. *Totanus flavipes* Gmel. Yellow-legs. Migratory; abundant.
95. *Helodromus solitarius* Wils. Solitary Sandpiper. Migratory; common.
96. *Symphemia semipalmata inornata* Brewst. Western Willet. Migratory; rare.

97. *Bartramia longicauda* Bechst. Bartramian Sandpiper. A common summer resident.
98. *Tryngites subruficollis* Vieill. Buff-breasted Sandpiper. Migratory; rare.
99. *Actitis macularia* Linn. Spotted Sandpiper. A rare summer resident; an abundant migrant.
100. *Numenius longirostris* Wils. Long-billed Curlew. A rare summer resident; a common migrant.
101. *Numenius borealis* Forst. Eskimo Curlew. Migratory; abundant.

XVIII.—Family CHARADRIIDÆ. Plovers.

102. *Charadrius dominicus* Müll. American Golden Plover. Migratory; common.
103. *Ægialitis vocifera* Linn. Killdeer. An abundant summer resident.
104. *Ægialitis semipalmata* Bonap. Semipalmated Plover. Migratory; not common.
105. *Ægialitis nivosa* Cass. Snowy Plover. A rare summer resident in southwestern Kansas.
106. *Ægialitis montana* Towns. Mountain Plover. A common summer resident.
107. *Arenaria interpres* Linn. Turnstone. Accidental. A single specimen, taken by Mr. F. E. Forbes, of Topeka, on the Kansas river, August 16, 1898, was sent to me for determination. New to the Kansas bird fauna.

XIX.—TETRAONIDÆ. Grouse, Partridges, Quail.

108. *Colinus virginianus* Linn. Bob-white. An abundant resident.
109. *Colinus virginianus texanus* Lawr. Texas Bob-white. A very rare resident in southwestern Kansas; formerly not uncommon.
110. *Bonasa umbellus* Linn. Ruffed Grouse. A very rare resident in eastern Kansas.
111. *Tympanuchus americanus* Reich. Prairie Hen. Formerly an abundant resident; still common in some parts of central Kansas.
112. *Tympanuchus pallidicinctus* Ridgw. Lesser Prairie Hen. A rare resident in southwestern Kansas.
113. *Pediocetes phasianellus campestris* Ridgw. Prairie Sharp-tailed Grouse. A common resident in western Kansas.

XX.—Family PHASIANIDÆ. Pheasants.

114. *Meleagris gallopavo* Linn. Wild Turkey. Once an abundant resident now extremely rare, if not already extinct, in southwestern Kansas.

XXI.—Family COLUMBIDÆ. Pigeons.

115. *Ectopistes migratorius* Linn. Passenger Pigeon. A very rare summer resident; once abundant.
116. *Zenaidura macroura* Linn. Mourning Dove. An abundant summer resident.

XXII.—Family CATHARTIDÆ. American Vultures.

117. *Cathartes aura* Linn. Turkey Vulture. An abundant summer resident.
118. *Catharista urubu* Vieill. Black Vulture. A very rare summer resident.

XXIII.—Family FALCONIDÆ. Falcons, Hawks, Eagles, Kites.

119. *Elanoides forficatus* Linn. Swallow-tailed Kite. An irregular summer resident.
120. *Ictinia mississippiensis* Wils. Mississippi Kite. A rare summer resident.
121. *Circus hudsonius* Linn. Marsh Hawk. Resident; common.
122. *Accipiter velox* Wils. Sharp-shinned Hawk. A rare winter sojourner; common in migration.
123. *Accipiter cooperi* Bonap. Cooper's Hawk. Resident; common.
124. *Accipiter atricapillus* Wils. American Goshawk. A rare winter visitant.
125. *Buteo borealis* Gmel. Red-tailed Hawk. Resident; common.
126. *Buteo borealis kriderii* Hoopes. Krider's Hawk. A rare visitant.
127. *Buteo borealis calurus* Cass. Western Red-tail. A not uncommon winter sojourner.
128. *Buteo borealis harlani* Aud. Harlan's Hawk. A rare winter visitant.
129. *Buteo lineatus* Gmel. Red-shouldered Hawk. Resident; common.
130. *Buteo swainsoni* Bonap. Swainson's Hawk. Resident; rare in eastern Kansas, common elsewhere.
131. *Buteo latissimus* Wils. Broad-winged Hawk. A rare summer visitant.
132. *Archibuteo lagopus sanctijohannis* Gmel. American Rough-legged Hawk. A common winter sojourner.
133. *Archibuteo ferrugineus* Licht. Ferruginous Rough-leg. Resident; rare in eastern Kansas, common elsewhere.
134. *Aquila chrysaëtus* Linn. Golden Eagle. A rare resident; rather common in winter.
135. *Haliaetus leucocephalus* Linn. Bald Eagle. A rare resident; rather common in winter.
136. *Falco rusticulus* Linn. Gray Gyrfalcon. Accidental. Added to the list in 1881 by Dr. C. P. Blachly.
137. *Falco mexicanus* Schl. Prairie Falcon. A rare resident.
138. *Falco peregrinus anatum* Bonap. Duck Hawk. Resident; not uncommon.
139. *Falco columbarius* Linn. Pigeon Hawk. Migratory; rare.
140. *Falco richardsonii* Ridgw. Richardson's Merlin. Migratory; rare in eastern Kansas, common in western Kansas.
141. *Falco sparverius* Linn. American Sparrow Hawk. Resident; abundant.
142. *Pandion haliaetus carolinensis* Gmel. American Osprey. A rare summer resident.

XXIV.—Family STRIGIDÆ. Barn Owls.

143. *Strix pratincola* Bonap. American Barn Owl. Resident; common.

XXV.—Family BUBONIDÆ. Horned Owls, etc.

144. *Asio wilsonianus* Less. American Long-eared Owl. Resident; common.
145. *Asio accipitrinus* Pall. Short-eared Owl. Resident; common.
146. *Syrnium nebulosum* Forst. Barred Owl. Resident; common.
147. *Nyctale acadica* Gmel. Saw-whet Owl. Winter sojourner; not common.
148. *Megascops asio* Linn. Screech Owl. Resident; abundant.
149. *Bubo virginianus* Gmel. Great Horned Owl. Resident; common.
150. *Bubo virginianus subarcticus* Hoy. Western Horned Owl. Accidental.
151. *Nyctea nyctea* Linn. Snowy Owl. Winter sojourner; rare.
152. *Speotyto cunicularia hypogaea* Bonap. Burrowing Owl. Resident; abundant in central and western Kansas.

XXVI.—Family PSITTACIDÆ. Paroquets.

153. *Conurus carolinensis* Linn. Carolina Paroquet. Formerly a common resident, but now extinct.

XXVII.—Family CUCULIDÆ. Cuckoos.

154. *Coccyzus americanus* Linn. Yellow-billed Cuckoo. Summer resident; common.
155. *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus* Wils. Black-billed Cuckoo. A rare summer resident.

XXVIII.—Family ALCEDINIDÆ. Kingfishers.

156. *Ceryle alcyon* Linn. Belted Kingfisher. Summer resident; common.

XXIX.—Family PICIDÆ. Woodpeckers.

157. *Dryobates villosus* Linn. Hairy Woodpecker. Resident; common.
158. *Dryobates pubescens* Linn. Downy Woodpecker. Resident; common.
159. *Sphyrapicus varius* Linn. Yellow-bellied Sapsucker. Migratory; rare.
160. *Sphyrapicus varius nuchalis* Baird. Red-naped Sapsucker. Migratory; rare.
161. *Ceophloeus pileatus abieticola* Bangs. Pileated Woodpecker. A very rare resident.
162. *Melanerpes erythrocephalus* Linn. Red-headed Woodpecker. A common summer resident.
163. *Melanerpes torquatus* Wils. Lewis's Woodpecker. A very rare visitant in western Kansas.
164. *Melanerpes carolinus* Linn. Red-bellied Woodpecker. Resident; common.
165. *Colaptes auratus luteus* Bangs. Flicker. Resident; common.
166. *Colaptes cafer* Gmel. Red-shafted Flicker. Resident; rare in eastern Kansas, not uncommon in western Kansas.

XXX.—Family CAPRIMULGIDÆ. Goatsuckers, Night-hawks.

167. *Antrostomus carolinensis* Linn. Chuck-will's-widow. Accidental; a specimen of this bird was captured on the Arkansas river, south of Wichita, June 12, 1898, by Dr. R. Matthews, of Wichita, who submitted it to me for determination.
168. *Antrostomus vociferus* Wils. Whippoorwill. Summer resident; rare.
169. *Phalaenoptilus nuttalli* Aud. Poor-will. A common summer resident.
170. *Phalaenoptilus nuttalli nitidus* Brewst. Frosted Poor-will. A common summer resident.
171. *Chordeiles virginianus* Gmel. Night-hawk. A common summer resident in eastern Kansas.
172. *Chordeiles virginianus henryi* Cass. Western Night-hawk. A common summer resident in western Kansas.

XXXI.—Family CYPSELIDÆ. Swifts.

173. *Chætura pelasgica* Linn. Chimney Swift. An abundant summer resident.

XXXII.—Family TROCHILIDÆ. Humming-birds.

174. *Trochilus colubris* Linn. Ruby-throated Humming-bird. A common summer resident.

XXXIII.—TYRANNIDÆ. Tyrant Flycatchers.

175. *Milvulus forficatus* Gmel. Scissor-tailed Flycatcher. Summer resident; not uncommon in southern Kansas. A specimen taken at Colby in August, 1897, was sent me by W. V. Smith.
176. *Tyrannus tyrannus* Linn. Kingbird. Summer resident; abundant.
177. *Tyrannus verticalis* Say. Arkansas Kingbird. A common summer resident in western Kansas.
178. *Myiarchus crinitus* Linn. Crested Flycatcher. An abundant summer resident in eastern Kansas.
179. *Sayornis phoebe* Lath. Phœbe. A common summer resident in eastern Kansas.
180. *Sayornis saya* Bonap. Say's Phœbe. A common summer resident in western Kansas.
181. *Contopus borealis* Swains. Olive-sided Flycatcher. A rare summer resident.
182. *Contopus virens* Linn. Wood Pewee. Summer resident; common.
183. *Contopus richardsonii* Swains. Western Wood Pewee. A rare summer resident in western Kansas.
184. *Empidonax acadicus* Gmel. Acadian Flycatcher. Not an uncommon summer resident in eastern Kansas.
185. *Empidonax pusillus traillii* Aud. Traill's Flycatcher. A rare summer resident; common in migration.
186. *Empidonax minimus* Baird. Least Flycatcher. Migratory; common.

XXXIV.—Family ALAUDIDÆ. Larks.

187. *Otocoris alpestris leucolæma* Coues. Pallid Horned Lark. A winter sojourner; sometimes common. Added to the list in 1890 by J. Dwight, jr.
188. *Otocoris alpestris praticola* Hensh. Prairie Horned Lark. A common resident in eastern Kansas.
189. *Otocoris alpestris arenicola* Hensh. Desert Horned Lark. A common resident in central and western Kansas.

XXXV.—Family CORVIDÆ. Magpies, Crow, Jays, etc.

190. *Pica pica hudsonica* Sab. American Magpie. Winter visitant; rare.
191. *Cyanocitta cristata* Linn. Blue Jay. Resident; abundant.
192. *Corvus corax sinuatus* Wagl. American Raven. Formerly resident; now a rare visitant.
193. *Corvus cryptoleucus* Couch. White-necked Raven. A rare resident in western Kansas.
194. *Corvus americanus* Aud. American Crow. An abundant resident.
195. *Picicorvus columbianus* Wils. Clark's Nutcracker. Accidental.
196. *Cyanocephalus cyanocephalus* Wied. Piñon Jay. Accidental.

XXXVI.—Family ICTERIDÆ. Blackbirds, Orioles, etc.

197. *Dolichonyx oryzivorus* Linn. Bobolink. A rare summer resident; common in migration.
198. *Molothrus ater* Bodd. Cowbird. An abundant summer resident.
199. *Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus* Bonap. Yellow-headed Blackbird. A not common summer resident; abundant in migration.
200. *Agelaius phœniceus* Linn. Red-winged Blackbird. Summer resident; occasional in winter.
201. *Sturnella magna* Linn. Meadow-lark. An abundant resident in eastern Kansas.

202. *Sturnella magna neglecta* Aud. Western Meadow-lark. An abundant resident in central and western Kansas.
203. *Icterus spurius* Linn. Orchard Oriole. An abundant summer resident.
204. *Icterus galbula* Linn. Baltimore Oriole. A summer resident.
205. *Icterus bullocki* Swains. Bullock's Oriole. A very rare summer resident.
206. *Scolecophagus carolinus* Müll. Rusty Blackbird. Winter sojourner; not common.
207. *Scolecophagus cyanocephalus* Wagl. Brewer's Blackbird. An occasional resident in western Kansas; common in migration.
208. *Quiscalus quiscula aeneus* Ridgw. Bronze Grackle. An occasional resident; abundant in summer.

XXXVII.—Family FRINGILLIDÆ. Finches, Sparrows, etc.

209. *Coccothraustes vespertinus montanus* Ridgw. Western Evening Grosbeak. Migratory; rare.
210. *Carpodacus pupureus* Gmel. Purple Finch. Winter sojourner; rare.
211. *Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis* Say. House Finch. Accidental. Added to the list in 1894 by V. L. Kellogg and H. W. Menke.
212. *Loxia curvirostra bendirei* Ridgw. Bendire's Crossbill. A very rare winter visitant. (Entered in previous catalogues as the Mexican Crossbill. See Ridgway's The Birds of North and Middle America, part I, pages 50-53.) Added to the list in 1886 by L. L. Dyche.
213. *Acanthis linaria* Linn. Red-poll. Winter visitant; rare.
214. *Astragalinus tristis* Linn. American Goldfinch. Resident; abundant.
215. *Spinus pinus* Wils. Pine Siskin. Winter resident; sometimes common.
216. *Passerina nivalis* Linn. Snowflake. Winter visitant; rare.
217. *Calcarius lapponicus* Linn. Lapland Longspur. Winter sojourner; abundant.
218. *Calcarius pictus* Swains. Smith's Longspur. Winter sojourner; common.
219. *Calcarius ornatus* Towns. Chestnut-colored Longspur. Resident; common.
220. *Rhyncophaenes maccownii* Lawr. McCown's Longspur. A common winter sojourner in western Kansas.
221. *Pooecetes gramineus* Gmel. Vesper Sparrow. A rare summer resident; common in migration.
222. *Ammodramus sandwichensis savanna* Wils. Savanna Sparrow. Migratory; abundant.
223. *Ammodramus sandwichensis alaudinus* Bonap. Western Savanna Sparrow. Migratory; not uncommon.
224. *Ammodramus savannarum passerinus* Wils. Grasshopper Sparrow. Summer resident; abundant.
225. *Ammodramus henslowii* Aud. Henslow's Sparrow. Summer resident; rare.
226. *Ammodramus lecontei* Aud. Le Conte's Sparrow. Migratory; common.
227. *Ammodramus caudacutus nelsoni* Allen. Nelson's Sparrow. Summer resident; rare.
228. *Chondestes grammacus* Say. Lark Sparrow. Summer resident; abundant.
229. *Zonotrichia querula* Nutt. Harris's Sparrow. Winter sojourner; abundant.
230. *Zonotrichia leucophrys* Forst. White-crowned Sparrow. Migratory; common.
231. *Zonotrichia leucophrys intermedia* Ridgw. Intermediate Sparrow. Migratory; common.
232. *Zonotrichia albicollis* Gmel. White-throated Sparrow. Migratory; common.
233. *Spizella monticola* Gmel. Tree Sparrow. Winter resident; abundant.

234. *Spizella monticola ochracea* Brewst. Western Tree Sparrow. Not an uncommon winter sojourner in western Kansas.
235. *Spizella socialis* Wils. Chipping Sparrow. Summer resident; common in eastern Kansas.
236. *Spizella pallida* Swains. Clay-colored Sparrow. Migratory; common.
237. *Spizella pusilla* Wils. Field Sparrow. Summer resident; common in eastern Kansas.
238. *Junco aikeni* Ridgw. White-winged Junco. A rare winter visitant in western Kansas.
239. *Junco hyemalis* Linn. Slate-colored Junco. Winter sojourner; abundant.
240. *Junco hyemalis oregonus* Towns. Oregon Junco. A common winter sojourner.
241. *Peucaea cassini* Woodh. Cassin's Sparrow. A common summer resident in western Kansas.
242. *Melospiza fasciata* Gmel. Song Sparrow. A not uncommon winter sojourner; common in migration.
243. *Melospiza lincolni* Aud. Lincoln's Sparrow. Migratory; common.
244. *Melospiza georgiana* Lath. Swamp Sparrow. A rare winter sojourner in eastern Kansas; common in migration.
245. *Passerella iliaca* Merr. Fox Sparrow. Winter sojourner; abundant in eastern, rare in western Kansas.
246. *Passerella iliaca schistacea* Baird. Slate-colored Sparrow. A rare winter visitant.
247. *Pipilo erythrophthalmus* Linn. Towhee. Resident; common in eastern Kansas.
248. *Pipilo maculatus arcticus* Swains. Arctic Towhee. Winter sojourner; rare in eastern, common in central and western Kansas.
249. *Cardinalis cardinalis* Linn. Cardinal. Resident; common.
250. *Habia ludoviciana* Linn. Rose-breasted Grosbeak. Summer resident; common.
251. *Habia melanocephala* Swains. Black-headed Grosbeak. Summer resident; common in western half of the state.
252. *Guiraca cœrulea* Linn. Blue Grosbeak. A common summer resident in central and western Kansas.
253. *Cyanospiza cyanea* Linn. Indigo Bunting. A common summer resident in eastern Kansas.
254. *Cyanospiza amoena* Say. Lazuli Bunting. A rare summer resident in western Kansas.
255. *Cyanospiza ciris* Linn. Painted Bunting. A common summer resident in southwestern Kansas.
256. *Spiza americana* Gmel. Dickcissel. Summer resident; abundant in eastern and central Kansas.
257. *Calamospiza melanocorys* Stein. Lark Bunting. A common summer resident in western Kansas.
258. *Passer domesticus* Linn. English Sparrow. Resident; abundant.
259. *Piranga ludoviciana* Wils. Louisiana Tanager. Accidental in western Kansas.
260. *Piranga erythromelas* Vieill. Scarlet Tanager. A common summer resident.
261. *Piranga rubra* Linn. Summer Tanager. Summer resident; common in eastern Kansas.

XXXVIII.—Family HIRUNDINIDÆ. Swallows.

262. *Progne subis* Linn. Purple Martin. Summer resident; common.
263. *Petrochelidon lunifrons* Say. Cliff Swallow. Summer resident; common.
264. *Hirundo erythrogaster* Bodd. Barn Swallow. Summer resident; common.
265. *Tachycineta bicolor* Vieill. Tree Swallow. A rare summer resident; common in migration.
266. *Clivicola riparia* Linn. Bank Swallow. Summer resident; common.
267. *Stelgidopteryx serripennis* Aud. Rough-winged Swallow. A common summer resident.

XXXIX.—Family AMPELIDÆ. Waxwings.

268. *Ampelis garrulus* Linn. Bohemian Waxwing. Winter visitant; rare.
269. *Ampelis cedrorum* Vieill. Cedar Waxwing. Resident; varying from rare to abundant in different years.

XL.—Family LANIIDÆ. Shrikes.

270. *Lanius borealis* Vieill. Northern Shrike. A common winter sojourner.
271. *Lanius ludovicianus* Linn. Loggerhead Shrike. A rare winter visitant.
272. *Lanius ludovicianus excubitorides* Swains. White-rumped Shrike. Summer resident; common.

XLI.—Family VIREONIDÆ. Vireos.

273. *Vireo olivaceus* Linn. Red-eyed Vireo. Summer resident; common.
274. *Vireo gilvus* Vieill. Warbling Vireo. Summer resident; common.
275. *Vireo flavifrons* Vieill. Yellow-throated Vireo. Summer resident; less common.
276. *Vireo solitarius* Wils. Blue headed Vireo. Migratory; rare.
277. *Vireo atricapillus* Woodh. Black-capped Vireo. A common summer resident in southwest Kansas.
278. *Vireo nevadensis* Gmel. White-eyed Vireo. A common summer resident.
279. *Vireo bellii* Aud. Bell's Vireo. Summer resident; common.

XLII.—Family MNIOTILTIIDÆ. Wood-warblers.

280. *Mniotilla varia* Linn. Black and White Warbler. Summer resident; not uncommon.
281. *Protonotaria citrea* Bodd. Prothonotary Warbler. A common summer resident in eastern Kansas.
282. *Helmintherus vermiculus* Gmel. Worm-eating Warbler. Migratory; rare.
283. *Helminthophila pinus* Linn. Blue-winged Warbler. A rare summer resident in eastern Kansas; common in migration.
284. *Helminthophila ruficapilla* Wils. Nashville Warbler. Migratory; rare.
285. *Helminthophila celata* Say. Orange-crowned Warbler. Migratory; common.
286. *Helminthophila peregrina* Wils. Tennessee Warbler. Migratory; rare.
287. *Compsothlypis americana* Linn. Parula Warbler. A rare summer resident; common in migration.
288. *Dendroica aestiva* Gmel. Yellow Warbler. Summer resident; abundant.
289. *Dendroica caerulescens* Gmel. Black-throated Blue Warbler. Migratory; rare.
290. *Dendroica coronata* Linn. Myrtle Warbler. A rare winter sojourner; common in migration.

291. *Dendroica auduboni* Towns. Audubon's Warbler. Migratory in western Kansas; common.
292. *Dendroica maculosa* Gmel. Magnolia Warbler. Migratory; rare.
293. *Dendroica cærulea* Wils. Cerulean Warbler. A rare summer resident; common in migration.
294. *Dendroica pennsylvanica* Linn. Chestnut-sided Warbler. Migratory; rare.
295. *Dendroica striata* Forst. Black-poll Warbler. Migratory; common.
296. *Dendroica blackburniæ* Gmel. Blackburnian Warbler. Migratory; rare.
297. *Dendroica vigorsii* Aud. Pine Warbler. A rare migrant in eastern Kansas.
298. *Dendroica palmarum* Gmel. Palm Warbler. A rare migrant in eastern Kansas.
299. *Dendroica discolor* Vieill. Prairie Warbler. A rare summer resident in eastern Kansas.
300. *Seiurus aurocapillus* Linn. Oven-bird. A common summer resident in eastern Kansas.
301. *Seiurus noveboracensis notabilis* Grinn. Grinnell's Water-thrush. Migratory; rare.
302. *Seiurus motacilla* Vieill. Louisiana Water-thrush. Summer resident.
303. *Geothlypis formosa* Wils. Kentucky Warbler. Summer resident in eastern Kansas; common.
304. *Geothlypis philadelphica* Wils. Mourning Warbler. Migratory; rare.
305. *Geothlypis trichas occidentalis* Brewst. Western Yellow-throat. Summer resident; common.
306. *Icteria virens* Linn. Yellow-breasted Chat. A common summer resident in eastern Kansas.
307. *Icteria virens longicauda* Lawr. Long-tailed Chat. A not uncommon summer resident in western Kansas.
308. *Wilsonia mitrata* Gmel. Hooded Warbler. A rare summer resident in eastern Kansas.
309. *Wilsonia pusilla* Wils. Wilson's Warbler. Migratory; common.
310. *Wilsonia canadensis* Linn. Canadian Warbler. Migratory in eastern Kansas; rare.
311. *Setophaga ruticilla* Linn. American Redstart. Summer resident in eastern Kansas; common.

XLIII.—Family MOTACILLIDÆ. Wagtails.

312. *Anthus pennsylvanicus* Lath. American Pipit. Migratory; common.
313. *Anthus spragueii* Aud. Sprague's Pipit. Migratory; rare in eastern, common in western Kansas.

XLIV.—Family TROGLODYTIDÆ. Mocking-birds, Thrashers, Wrens.

314. *Mimus polyglottis* Linn. Mocking-bird. Summer resident; common.
315. *Galeoscoptes carolinensis* Linn. Catbird. Summer resident; common.
316. *Harporrynchus rufus* Linn. Brown Thrasher. An abundant summer resident.
317. *Salpinctus obsoletus* Say. Rock Wren. Summer resident in central and western Kansas; common.
318. *Thryothorus ludovicianus* Lath. Carolina Wren. Resident; common.
319. *Thryomanes bewickii leucogaster* Salv. & God. Baird's Wren. A not uncommon resident in southwest Kansas.
320. *Troglodytes aëdon aztecus* Baird. Western House Wren, or Parkman's Wren. Summer resident; common.

321. *Anorthura hyemalis* Vieill. Winter Wren. Winter sojourner; rare.
 322. *Cistothorus stellaris* Licht. Short-billed Marsh Wren. Migratory; rare.
 323. *Cistothorus palustris* Wils. Long-billed Marsh Wren. A rare summer resident.

XLV.—Family CERTHIIDÆ. Creepers.

324. *Certhia familiaris fusca* Barton. Brown Creeper. A common winter sojourner.

XLVI.—Family PARIDÆ. Nuthatches, Titmice, Chickadees.

325. *Sitta carolinensis* Lath. White-breasted Nuthatch. Resident; common.
 326. *Sitta canadensis* Linn. Red-breasted Nuthatch. Migratory; rare.
 327. *Parus bicolor* Linn. Tufted Titmouse. Resident; abundant.
 328. *Parus atricapillus* Linn. Chickadee. Resident; common.
 329. *Parus atricapillus septentrionalis* Harris. Long-tailed Chickadee. A common resident.

XLVII.—Family SYLVIIDÆ. Kinglets and Gnatcatchers.

330. *Regulus satrapa* Licht. Golden-crowned Kinglet. A rare winter sojourner; common in migration.
 331. *Regulus calendula* Linn. Ruby-crowned Kinglet. An occasional winter sojourner; common in migration.
 332. *Polioptila cærulea* Linn. Blue-gray Gnatcatcher. A rare summer resident; common in migration.

XLVIII.—Family TURDIDÆ. Thrushes, Robins, Bluebirds.

333. *Myiadestes townsendii* Aud. Townsend's Solitaire. An occasional fall and winter visitant.
 334. *Hylocichla mustelina* Gmel. Wood Thrush. A common summer resident.
 335. *Hylocichla aliciae* Baird. Gray-cheeked Thrush. Migratory; rare.
 336. *Hylocichla ustulata swainsonii* Cab. Olive-backed Thrush. Migratory; common.
 337. *Hylocichla unalaskæ pallasii* Cab. Hermit Thrush. Migratory; rare.
 338. *Merula migratoria* Linn. American Robin. Resident; abundant.
 339. *Merula migratoria propinqua* Ridgw. Western Robin. A rare visitant in western Kansas.
 340. *Hesperocichla naevia* Gmel. Varied Thrush. Accidental. Added to the list in 1894 by V. L. Kellogg and H. W. Menke.
 341. *Sialia sialis* Linn. Bluebird. A common resident in eastern and central Kansas; rare in western Kansas.
 342. *Sialia arctica* Swains. Mountain Bluebird. A common winter sojourner in western Kansas; rare in eastern Kansas.